

THOMSON

DELPHION

RESEARCH

PRODUCTS

INSIDE DELPHION

Home

About Delphion

Contact Us

My Account | Products

Search: Quick/Number Boolean Advanced Derwent

The Delphion Integrated View

Get Now: ☒ PDF | [More choices...](#)Tools: Add to Work File: [Create new Work File](#)View: [INPADOC](#) | Jump to: [Top](#) Go to: [Derwent](#)[Email this to a](#)

Title: JP10050348A2: ELECTRODE PLATE FOR NONAQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY AND MANUFACTURE THEREOF

Derwent Title: Manufacturing electrode plate with separator for lithium ion secondary battery - involves forming separator on active material coated collector object by lamination or coating or transfer process [[Derwent Record](#)]

Country: JP Japan

Kind: A

Inventor: MIYAZAKI YUICHI;
MIYANOWAKI SHIN;
SATO KOJI;
SHINDO TADAFUMI;
UMEDA KAZUO;

Assignee: DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD
[News, Profiles, Stocks and More about this company](#)

Published / Filed: 1998-02-20 / 1996-08-06

Application Number: JP1996000221880

IPC Code: [H01M 10/40](#); [H01M 2/16](#); [H01M 4/04](#); [H01M 4/68](#);

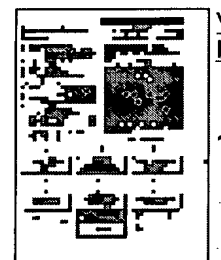
Priority Number: 1996-08-06 [JP19961996221880](#)

Abstract: PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electrode plate with separator, capable of preventing the coming off of an active material, sharply reacting with the overheating of a battery to prevent fire or explosion of the battery by previously sticking a separator to an electrode plate different from the conventional method in which a separator film is interposed between positive and negative plates.

SOLUTION: An electrode plate is prepared in such a way that an electrode- coating solution, comprising an active material and a binder is applied to a current collector 1, dried to obtain an electrode plate (2: an active material layer), and a porous separator 3 is formed on the electrode plate in a coating process, laminating process, or transferring process. As the separator material, thermoplastic resin and wax are listed, but wax is preferable, because the wax sharply react with heat to melt. The melting point of these materials is about 40-160°C. The separator is manufactured from a material melting by heat in a film-forming process or a pore-forming process.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1998,JPO


Family: None



Best Available Copy

Forward
References:

Go to Result Set: Forward references (1)

PDF	Patent	Pub.Date	Inventor	Assignee	Title
	US6586912	2003-07-01	Tsukamoto; Hisashi	Quallion LLC	Method and apparatus for amplitude limiting battery temperature spikes

Other Abstract
Info:

None



[Nominate this for the Gallery...](#)



© 1997-2004 Thomson

[Research Subscriptions](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms & Conditions](#) | [Site Map](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Help](#)



(19)

(11) Publication number: **10050**

Generated Document.

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN(21) Application number: **08221880**(51) Intl. Cl.: **H01M 10/40 H01M 2/16 H01M 4/04/68**(22) Application date: **06.08.96**

(30) Priority:

(43) Date of application publication: **20.02.98**

(84) Designated contracting states:

(71) Applicant: **DAINIPPON PRINTING CO L**(72) Inventor: **MIYAZAKI YUICHI
MIYANOWAKI SHIN
SATO KOJI
SHINDO TADAFUMI
UMEDA KAZUO**

(74) Representative:

**(54) ELECTRODE PLATE
FOR NONAQUEOUS
ELECTROLYTE
SECONDARY BATTERY
AND MANUFACTURE
THEREOF**

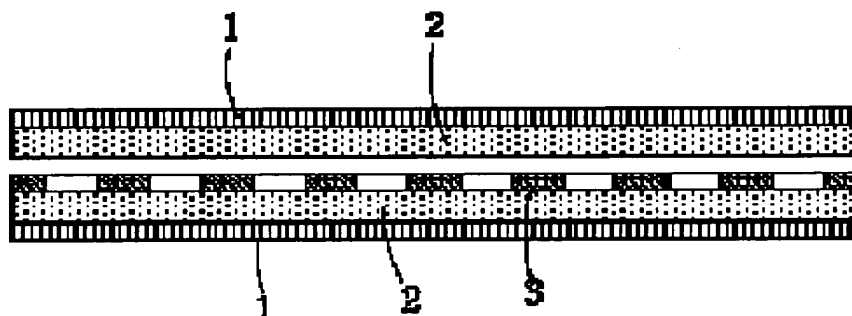
(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electrode plate with separator, capable of preventing the coming off of an active material, sharply reacting with the overheating of a battery to prevent fire or explosion of the battery by previously sticking a separator to an electrode plate different from the conventional method in which a separator film is interposed between positive and negative plates.

SOLUTION: An electrode plate is prepared in such a way that an electrode-coating solution, comprising an active material and a

binder is applied to a current collector 1, dried to obtain an electrode plate (2: an active material layer), and a porous separator 3 is formed on the electrode plate in a coating process, laminating process, or transferring process. As the separator material, thermoplastic resin and wax are listed, but wax is preferable, because the wax sharply react with heat to melt. The melting point of these materials is about 40-160°C. The separator is manufactured from a material melting by heat in a film-forming process or a pore-forming process.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1998,JPO



Best Available Copy